twenty thousand collars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called "Paso" than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty. idded to the treaty.

For arrearages incurred during the fiscal year

ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, twenty-five thousand dollars. and dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics and

purchase of seeds, to be paid out of the patent fund, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the librarian of the Patent Office, twelve bundred dollars, to be paid out of

the patent fund.
For the purpose of erecting a pedestal in Lafayette square for the equestrian statue of Andrew
Jackson, on such plan as may be approved of by
the artist for that work, five thousand dollars.
For freight and transportation of the group of
statuary contracted, for with Horatio Greenough,
frem Leghorn to Washington, and for placing it
may the nedestal in front of the enstern portice of upon the pedestal in front of the eastern portico the Capitol, a sum not exceeding seven thousan

dollars.

To make good the interest on investments in stocks of the State of Arkansas held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Chickasaw Indians, not yet paid, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, five thousand four hundred

ollars.
For the construction and equipment of not less than six revenue cutters, the sum of ninety thousand dollars; the said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the redemption of seventeen loan office cer-tificates, numbered one hundred and fifty-eight three hundred and twelve, six thousand eight huntificates, numbered one hundred and fifty-eight, three hundred and twelve, six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, six thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, six thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, six thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, six thousand and nine hundred, six thousand nine hundred, six thousand nine hundred, six thousand nine hundred and two, nine thousand one hundred and two, nine thousand one hundred and eighty—seven, nine thousand two hundred and eighty—seven, nine thousand two hundred and eighty—eight, nine thousand two hundred and y-three, pine thousand two hundred and Preasury for payment at the specie value thereo and with interest as computed by the Register of the Treasury: Provided, Satisfactory evidence be produced to the Secretary of the Treasury that the persons who have presented the said certificates for payment are the bona fide holders of the same, housand one hundred and sixty-five dollars

and forty-two cents.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Represents To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives of "deliver to each of the members and delegates of the House of the present Congress who have not already received them, such books as have been furnished to the members of the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first Congresses," and which were ordered by resolution of the House of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars: Provided, That the accounts for the purchase of said books be audited as usual by the Committee on Accounts: Provided, That report shall be made in detail at the commencement of the next session of Congress of the mode and manner of purchase of these books, and whence they were obtained.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay Force and Rives for one hundred

tives to pay Force and Rives for one hundred copies of the eighth volume of the "American Archives" or Documentary History of the Uni-ted States for new members of the House of the twenty-eighth Congress; one hundred and one copies of the same volume for new members of the twenty-ninth Congress; one hundred and sixteen copies of the same volume for new members of the House of the thirtieth Congress; and one hundred and thirty-four copies of the same volume for new members of the House of the thir-ty-first Congress; in all, four hundred and fifty one volumes, at thirteen dollars ninety cents and six mills per copy, in addition to six hundred and forty dollars and thirty-six cents, an unexpended balance of a former appropriation, five thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representa-tives to pay for reporting and publishing twenty-eight hundred columns of the proceedings of the present session of the House of Representatives in the Daily Globe, at seven dollars and fifty cents

the Daily Globe, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, twenty one thousand dollars.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay a balance due for reporting and publishing proceedings of the House, eccond session of the thirty-first Congress, at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents per column, in the Daily Globe, six hundred and forty nine dollars and fifty cents.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to any for thempty for the House of the Congressives to any for thempty for the House of the Congressives to any for thempty for the House of the Congressives to the Congressive to the Congress tives to pay for twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the first session of hundred and seventy-two dollars : and for binding the same, being twenty-two thousand seven hur dred and fifty-two volumes, in strong and substat dred and fifty-two volumes, in strong and substan-tial half binding, with Russia leather back and corners, at a rate not exceeding sixty cents per volume, thirteen thousand six hundred and fityone dollars and twenty cents: Provided, The for-going expenditures, to be made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be under the control and superintendence of the Committee of Accounts.

For tooks of the library of the Patent Office, to e paid out of the patent fund, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fitting up the library of the Patent Office, to be paid out of the patent fund, two thousand dollars.

For salary of the clerk of the Sergeant at Arms, fifteen hundred dollars.

That from the commencement of the present

Congress the compensation of the messengers em-ployed in the post office of the House of Represen-tatives be one thousand dollars per annum, in lieu of their present per diem, the sum of four For additional compensation to the disbursing clerk and draughteman in the Patent Office, the

clerk and draughteman in the Patent Office, the sum of three hundred dollars each, to be paid out of the Patent Office fund; and that hereafter the disbursing clerk shall be required to give bond with approved accurity in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of bis office.

For compensation of two additional permanent clerks in the Patent Office, to be appointed by the Commissioner of Patents, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars cach, the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars, to be paid out of the Patent Office fund.

For establishing the hearth of the United States

fund.

For establishing the branch of the United States mint at San Francisco, California, in accordance with the provisions of the law approved the third day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the som of three hundred thousand dollars: Provided, sum of three hundred thousand dollars: Provided That no contract for materials, or for the purchase lease, rent, or erection of buildings shall be made except to the lowest bidder, after sixty days' ad vertisement in at least three newspapers, two of which shall be published in the State of Catifornia: And provided, further, That nothing herein con-And provided, further, That nothing herein con-tained shall prevent the transfer of machinery and materials from the United States mint or branches to the branch mint at San Francisco at a fair valuation: Provided, further, That said contract or contracts for the building and machinery for said branch mint shall not, in the whole, for the completion, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

dollars.

For the payment of the balance due the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the fifth article of the treaty of Washington, for balance of expenses incurred by said State in protecting the northeastern frontier, the same having been heretolore settled at the Treasury of the United States, but unpaid for want of an appropriation, three hundred and five dollars and eighty-one cents.

For payment of balance found due by the Comptroller of the Treasury to the State of Maine, under the fifth article of the treaty of Washington, for expenses on account of the northeastern boundary over and above the appropriations made, two thougand two hundred and twelve dollars and severally.

And the accounting officers of the treasury are der the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, "authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Maine for the use of the United States Government in the protection." interest, whether paid or lost, prior or subsequent to the years eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty, and eighteen hundred and forty-one, named in said act, upon the sums expended by said State and refunded by the United states, according to the terms of said net, as well as during said years.

That the library committee be authorized to sell any works in the library which were rendered imy works in the library which were rendered im-fect by the late fire, and appropriate the pro-eds of said sale to the purchase of other works.

For the support, clothing and medical tecatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, at such places as the Secretary of the Interior may, is his discretion, deem proper, nineteen thousand dollars.

For running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expeaded ditional compensation of ten per cent. upon the amount of their salaries: Provided, That no salary shall be increased to more then sixteen hundred shall be increased to more then sixteen bundred dollars by the per cent, or additional compensation herein provided for; and that the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That this section shall not extend to more than one salary of any person receiving a salary for discharging the duties of more than one office at the same time, or to any person who does not actually

ame time, or to any person who does not actually ischarge the duties of the office for which he rerecives such salary, or to any person engaged in prosecuting any claim other than his own, before any of the Departments or Congress; and that in any of the Departments or Congress; and that in case any pay or accounting officer of the Government shall pay said additional per centage to any such person, it shall be a misdemeanor in the person knowingly paying or receiving such additional per centage, rendering each liable to indictment and punishment by fine and imprisonment: Provided, further, That the increase of salary given by this section shall not extend beyond the present fiscal year without further legislation.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to contract for a term not more than one

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to contract for a term not more than one year, and upon the most reasonable terms, not exceeding one per cent. with the proprietors of one, and, if practicable, with those of more than one, assaying catablishment in California, upon satisfactory security, to be judged by him, who shall discharge the duties prescribed and in the manner designated by the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and no gold or silver, other than coin of standard fineness of the United States, or foreign coin, in the manner prescribed by existing laws, shall be receivable in payment of dues to the United States.

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the Territories.

members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject," shall apply to Senators and members of the House of Representatives and delegates from the Territories at all extra sessions of Congress, or of the Senate, convened within ten days after the adjournment of

a regular session.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the ap SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That the appropriation "for three lighthouses of the third class at Half Moon Shoal, Red-Field har, and at Clopper's bar, Galveston bay," of fifteen thousand dollars, by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the lighthouses, lightboats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fiftyone, be, and the same is hereby, made applicable exclusively to the construction of a lighthouse of exclusively to the construction of a lighthouse of the third class at Red Fish bar, Galveston bay,

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the ap SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the appropriations "for compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the building occupied by the Secretary of the Interior," of one thousand seven hundred dollars, and of five hundred and fifty dollars, by the acts "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the years ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one and fifty two," approved thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty one, be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the "compensation of superintendent and four watch-

and the same are hereby, made applicable to the "compensation of superintendent and four watchmen for that portion of the Patent Office building which will be occupied by the Secretary of the Interior," for the fiscal year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Szc. 6. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs at the port of New Orleans be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, three head gaugers for the said port at an annual saiary of one thousand five hundred dollars each, instead of the force now employed in the gaugers' department at the port aforesaid.

department at the port aforesaid.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That if either of the officers of any of the Territories of the Uni-ed States shall absent himself from the Territory of which he is an officer for a period of time great-er than sixty days, he shall not receive compensa tion for the time he may have been absent.

SEC. 8. And be if further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the officer or person in charge of any bureau or office in any of the departments of the

Government to print, or cause to be printed, at the

any of the departments.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen bundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved tenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and filty-three.

undred and fifty-three.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any moneys shall have remained unexpended upon any appropriations by law, other than for the payty-second Congress, for each member and e of the House, thirty-four thousand two I and seventy-two dollars; and for binding e, being twenty-two thousand seven hundfifty-two volumes, in strong and substant binding, with Russia leather back and at a rate not exceeding sixty cents per, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-lars and twenty cents: Provided, The forexpenditures, to be made by the Clerk of see of Representatives, shall be under the and superintendence of the Committee of the cout of the patent fund, one thousand five dollars.

The patent fund, one thousand five dollars.

The patent fund, one thousand five dollars.

The patent fund, two thousand five dollars.

The patent fund, two thousand five and the patent fund, two thousand five dollars.

The patent fund, two thousand five along the patent fund, two thousand five dollars.

es aforesaid to the surplus fund without further and specific appropriations by law.

SEC 11. And be it further enacted, That where the ministerial officers of the United States have or shall incur extraordinary expense in executing the laws thereof, the payment of which is not specifically provided for, the President of the United States is authorized to allow the payment thereof, under the special taxation of the district or circuit court of the district in which the said services have been, or shall be, rendered, to be paid from the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judiciary.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States appoint an associate law agent for California, learned in the law, and skilled in the Spanish and English languages,

skilled in the Spanish and English languages whose duties and compensation shall be the same whose dulies and compensation shall be the same as those of the law agent: Provided, That the compensation of the agent and associate shall not exceed five thousand dollars each. And in every case in which the board of commissioners on private land claims in California shall render a final decision, it shall be their duty to have two certified transcripts prepared of their proceedings and decision, and of the papers and evidence on which the same are founded, one of which transcripts shall be filed with the clerk of the proper district court, and the other shall be transmitted to the filing of such transcript with the clerk aforeasic shall ipso facto operate as an appeal for the party against whom the decision shall be rendered; and if such decision shall be against the private claim ant, it shall be his duty to file a notice with the leads of the country within the country the country of the country within the country of the co clerk aforesaid within six months thereafter of h intention to prosecute the appeal; and if the deci-sion shall be against the United States, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, within si-months after receiving said transcript, to cause notice to be filed with the clerk aforesaid, that the appeal will be prosecuted by the United States and on a failure of either party to file such notice with the clerk aforesaid, the appeal shall be re-

garded as dismissed.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Post

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Post-master General be, and be is hereby, authorized to appoint and employ five additional clerks in the Post Office Department, namely: one at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, two at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, two at an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 14 And be it further enacted, That the provisions contained in the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 15 And be it further enacted. That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law for his services there shall be paid hereafter to each of the deputy

and the same is hereby, increased to sixteen hun-dred dollars per amount, and the salary of each of the other clerks in the said office is increased to twelve hundred dollars per annum; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase one hundred copies of the Synoptical Index, to complete the series of Statutes at Large, heretoore authorized by law, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, three hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That the clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers emuritien consent to relinquish his contracts in the

premises, the said Secretary and Clerk, and the clerk of the Printing Committee, are hereby authorized and required to settle and pay his accounts for all work done, and all work ordered now in his hands in process of completion, according to his contract prices, with such proportion of fifty thou sand dollars in addition thereto as the amount of the work performed by him bears to the amount of work done by the printer for the thirty-first Congress, when estimated under h's contract prices.

Szc 18. And be it further enacted, That no person hereafter who holds or shall hold any office under the Government of the United States, whose salary or annual compensation shall amount to the salary or annual compensation shall amount to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, shall receive compensation for discharging the duties of any other office.

Approved August 31, 1852.

[Public Act-No. 54.] AN ACT making appropriations for the naval ser-vice for the year ending the thirtieth of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as smbled. That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two million seven hundred and seventy one thousand six hundred and ninety eight dollars: Provided, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the salary of the secretary of the Naval Academy at Annapolis shall be twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized and directed to allow and pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines of the United States navy, and to the officers and men of the revenue service who served in the Pacific ocean on the coast of the liferium and Marine since the United States navy, and to the officers and men of the revenue service who served in the Pacific ocean on the coast of California and Mexico since the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, the same increased or additional compensation as has been by law directed to be paid to the officers and soldiers of the army who served in California; and the several officers who served on the late Arctic expedition in scarch of Sir John Franklin shall, in addition to the pay with which they have already been credited, be allowed for the period during which they so served the following compensation respectively, namely: the commander of the expedition the pay of a commander; the passed midshipmen the pay of lieutenants; the passed assistant surgeon the pay of a surgeon; and the midshipmen the pay of passed midshipmen—all as on sea service; and that there be allowed to the warrant officers and to the petty officers and men that composed the crews of the vessels employed on that expedition, extra pay equal to the regular pay with which they have been credited for their services on the said expedition; and the pay of chaplsins in the navy shall be one thousand dollars on leave or waiting ordition; and the pay of chaplains in the navy shall be one thousand dollars on leave or waiting orders, and fifteen hundred dollars while on duty.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors and all the civil establishments at the several navy and all the civif establishments at the several navy yards and stations, ninety thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; and the navy agent at Mcm-phis, for the time during which he has performed or may perform the duties of purser, in addition to his own, shall be allowed and paid the annual salary of a purser on duty at navy yards of the second class, which shall not be in addition to his commissions, but in lieu thereof; and the salary of the nesistant to purser for the navy yard at Kittery, Maine, who also discharges the duties of clerk and Maine, who also discharges the duties of clerk and steward, shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the pay of the 'first clerk to the commandant' at the navy yards at Norfolk, New York, and Boston, shall be at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; and that the "second clerk to the com-mandant" at the same yards shall be at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum from and after

of eight hundred dollars per annum from and after the passage of this act.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty—six thousand two hundred dollars; it being provided that so much of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty—one, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service of the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty—two," as provides that "no commutation of rations shall be allowed, except to officers and their attendants, and for the spirit part of the ration," be and the same is hereby repealed.

For a scientific investigation and experiments upon the charactor of alimentary substances used

upon the character of alimentary substances used as subsistence in the navy, and means to prevent their deterioration, two thousand five hundred dol-lars; to be expended under the direction of the Sec-

retary of the Navy.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, thirty-seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including lue and purchase of hemp, one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized and required to have completed, with the least possible delay, the war-steamer contracted for with Robert L. Stevens, in pursuance of an act of Congress ap-proved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hun-dred and forty-two; and the balance of the appropriation heretofore made, which has been carried that purpose. And the Secretary of the Navy may, if he deem it proper, cause to be applied, as soon as practicable, to one or more of the steam-vessels belonging to the United States, any steam-condenser which may be found best cal-culated for the purpose, for furnishing fresh wa-ter to marine boilers and for the use of the

For ordnance and ordnance stores, and smallarms, including incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, nineteen thousand four hun-

dred dollars.

For the purchase and repair of nautical in-For the purchase and repair of hautical in-struments required for the use of the navy, ten thousand five hundred dellars. For the purchase of all the books, maps, and charts required for the use of the navy, eight thousand two hundred and fif y dollars. For backing and binding the same, and for

printing and publishing sailing directions, bydrographical surveys, and astronomical observa-tions, nine thousand two hundred dollars. For models, drawings and copying, postage stationery, freight and transportation,

stationery, freight and transportation, for pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds and buildings in order, for repairing and protecting from further depredations brick wall on east, south, and west side of the grounds, for pay of porter, gardener, watchmen, instrument maker, for fuel, lights, and all the unenumerated contingent expenses of the Hydrographical Office and National Observatory, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For continuing the publication of the wind and current charts, and for defraying all the expenses

cornent charts, and for defraying all the expenses connected therewith, ten thousand dollars.

For the repairs and erection of buildings at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, twenty eight thousand dollars. To complete the quarters for the students and professors at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars. And bereafter no appointment of midelyname active widelings. of midshipmen, acting midshipmen, or pupil at any naval school in the navy, shall be made unless recommended by the member of Congress repre-senting the district in which the applicant resides, in the same manner that cadets at West Point are now appointed; and that the Secretary of the Nav is hereby required to report to Congress, at its second session, the number and names of appointments to the Naval School which have been made; and the district and State whence each one comes; and the number of vacancies then existing at said school, with the Congressional district which may be entitled to supply them; and a statement of the order in which the remainder of the Congressional districts shall be entitled to supply all future and accruing vacancies, so far as it may be determined by existing law, or by circumstances.

For the contingent expenses of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, (wenty one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models and drawings, purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for Government houses, tool, oil and candides for navy yards and shore statements. uel, oil and candles for navy yards and shore sta-tions, pay of watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, abor a tending the delivery of stores on foreign stations. wharfage, dockage and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, luneral expenses, store and office rent, stationery, fuel, co nissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storektopers, flags, awnings and packing boxes premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courte-martial and courte of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, five hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, For the payment of the salary of Professor James P. Erpy, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, no appro-

priation having been made by Congress for that year, two thousand dollars.

For construction, extension and completion of the following objects, and for contingent expenses

at the everal navy yards, viz:

Portamouth, New Hampshire: For building timber shed number twenty-nine, foundation for aboves at railway, drains, gutters, and paving, and repairs of all kinds, thirty-five thousand and fortyone dollars and twenty-three cents.
Boston, Massachusetts: For rain-water cistern, pitch house and oakum loft, muster office, and epairs of all kinds, twenty-eight thousand one

New York, N. Y .: To complete saw-mill, quay-

New York, N. Y.: To complete saw-mill, quay-wall, dredging channels, water tank and lighter, gas-pipes and fixtures, lightning conductors, continuation of sewer, machinery, &c., for engine-house, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For shed to cover north railway, covering to south railway, steam box and pitch kettles, mooring anchors for dry dock, dredging channel, continuing pavement to wharf cross-paving to smithery, and from thence to the dock basin, paving round west end of ship house, paving wharf number three to ship-house, paving between ways of dock, paving between timber sheds, completing gutters and trains, completing shed number five, extending gas pipes. &c., extending water-pipes one thousand feet, and repairs of all kinds, twenty eight thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty cents. hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty cents.

Washington, District of Columbia: For completing ordnance building number cleven, fitting up timber dock, completing saw-mill, competing copper-rolling mill, completing railway, complet

copper-roung mill, completing railway, completing side lathes in machine shop, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty three thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

Norfolk, Virginia: For storchemes number four-teen, wharf north side of timber dock, culvert, dredging machine, and repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand seven hundred thirty two dollars and twenty conts.

wenty cents.

Pensacola, Flerida: Towards completing permanent wharf, to complete guard-house and kitchen, to complete yard railway and repair old track, to complete extension of central wharf, to rebuild east wall of cistern number (wenty-six, for icchouse, repairs of cisterns number fourteen and twenty-five, and repairs of all kinds, eighty-eight

twenty-five, and repairs of all kinds, eighty-eight thousand and forty-four dollars.

Memphis, Tennessee; For pavements, drains and ditches, cisterns for ropewalk, hemp-house, store-house, (one wing.) complete, railing for ver-tical wall, and repairs of all kinds, forty-seven thousand and forty-three dollars and thirty-four cents. sents.
Sackett's Harbor, New York: For repairs of all

rinds, five hundred dollars. FOR HOSPITALS.

At Boston: For repairs, five hundred dollars. At Boston: For repairs, five hundred dollars.

At New York: For fence round garden, repairs of buildings, painting, whitewashing, clearing up grounds, &c., at hospital, and for completing feuce and wall around the burial-ground, eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars. And to secure some proper place for the burial of seamen who die in the New York hospital, five thousand dollars.

lollars.
At Philadelphia Naval Asylum: For introducing At thisaceiphia Navai Asylum: For introducing gas, painting main building inside, repairing and painting wall, repairs to roof and dome, cleaning and whitewashing, cleaning and repairing grates and ranges, water tax, shade trees, and repairs of all kinds, five thousand six hundred and sixty-six

lollars.
At Washington: For general repairs, four hunired dollars.

At Norfolk: For repairs of hospital and dependencies, five thousand dollars.

At Pensacola: For draining and filling up ponds

c., two thousand dollars. FOR MAGAZINES At Boston, two hundred dollars.
At New York, one thousand dollars.
At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars.

MARINE CORPS. For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers musicians, privates, and servants serving on shore, subsistence for officers, and pay for undrawn cloth-ing, two hundred and seventien thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-four

For provisions for marines serving on shore, nine teen thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dol-lars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing, forty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

nd sixteen dollars. For fuel, three thousand dollars. For military stores, repair of arms, pay of arms rers, accourrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums fifes, and musical instruments, eight thousand dol-

For transportation of officers and troops, and xpenses of recruiting, nine thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: Freight, tonnage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts—martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, print ing, stationery, postage, apprehension of deserters, spades, axes, picks, shovels, carpenters tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman and porter at the hospital headquarters, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and freight to San F

tent black marine paint for painting the interior dock, fifteen hundred dollars.

For a deficiency in the act making appropriafor a denciency in the act making appropria-tions for the naval service for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, ap-proved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for paying the unsatisfied demands upon the fund for continuing the survey of the cost on the

fund for continuing the survey of the coast on the Gulf of Mexico from Apalachicola bay to the Mis-sissippi, two thousand one hundred and ten dollars and sixty-two cents; to be taken out of the balance of the fund appropriated for that purpose by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fortynne, and which has been carried to the credit of the surplus foud.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That all acts

or parts of acts authorizing the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the proper Department under his direction, to transfer any portion of the moneys appropriated for a particular branch of expenditure in that Department, to be applied to another branch of expenditors in the same Department, be, and are hereby, so far as re-lates to the Navy Department, repealed.

For the building or purchase of suitable vessels and for prosecuting a survey and reconnoissance for naval and commercial purposes, of such parts of Hebring Straits, of the north Pacific ocean and of the China seas, as are frequented by American of the China seas, as are frequented by American whaleships and by trading vessels in their routes between the United States and China, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars: Provided, That the expense of purchasing or building and of equipping, with the exception of the armament, and of fitting out these vessels, shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to select a site for a navy yard and naval depotin the bay of Sin Francisco, in California, or neighboring waters, either by purchase or by reservation of public lands, as the case may be, and shall cause the same to be surveyed and a plat thereof to be recorded in proper

veyed and a plat thereof to be recorded in proper form; and when such selection shall have been made, the said Secretary shall make such arrange ments as may be necessary to establish a navy yard and naval depot upon the most approved an economical plan on the site so obtained, and cause to be erected a foundry, machine shop, black-smith shop, boiler shop, engine house, patters shop, carpenter shop, and store house; and for the purpose of carrying this section into effect, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the

sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, directed to appoint some suitable naval officer or engineer to receive and superintend the construction of the floating dry dock in California.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That the percentage added by law to the pay of the clerks emerged.

centage added by law to the pay of the clerks em-ployed in the Executive and Legislative Depart-ments of Washington be, and is hereby, allowed to the clerks employed at the navy yard and ma-rine barracks in the city of Washington.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That Robert Armstrong, the public printer, be, and is hereby, directed to execute without delay the public printing ordered by either House of Congress since his election as public printer, and that all paper used by the public printer for the space of sixty days from this date shall be furnished by him at cost, and shall be of the quality and description specified in the law passed at this session of Congress Approved August 31, 1852.

Guano .- We have before us the results of an

Salts of ammonia. 7½ parts.

Animal organic matter. 8½ do
Sulphate of muriate of potash and soda. 2½ do
Phosphate of lime and of magnesia. 52 do
Sand. 18 do
Water moisture. 11½ do
The great chemist, Liebig, says that one pound
of guano imported into a country is equal in value
to eight pounds of wheat, or twelve and a half
cents. It was stated a few days since that ten tons
of guano, at thirty dollars per ton, was worth to
the farmer six hundred dollars net profit. Liebig's
calculation would make it worth a much larger calculation would make it worth a much larger sum; and, instead of furnishing a family of ten with bread six years, it would do so for twenty-five years.—New York Journal of Commerce.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862. WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For President, WINFIELD SCOTT. For Vice President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. y and with the advice and consent of the Sena GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, to be a Commissioner under the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1851, entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of Cali-

OFFICIAL.

fornia," vice James Wilson, rejected. JOHN T. Towses, of the District of Columbia, be Superintendent of the Public Printing, under he act of Congress approved 26th August, 1852. INDIAN AGENTS.

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH, to be Agent for the Chickasaw Indians, vice Kenton Harper, resigned. BENJAMIN D. WILSON, to be Agent for Indians California, vice O. M. Wozencraft, removed. SAMUEL SHELDON, to be Agent for Indians in Calfornia, vice Pearson B. Reading, who declines. MICHAEL STECK, to be Agent for Indians in New

Mexico, vice A. R. Woolley, removed. REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE. WILLIAM GILLIAM, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office for the Chariton district, in the State

of lowa. GEORGE L. NIGHTENGALE, of Iowa, to be Reg ater of the Land Office for the northern district, in the State of Iowa.

ALLEN PIERSE, of Minnesota Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Stillwater, Minneota, vice A. Van Vorhes, removed. JOREPH H. D. STREET, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office for the Missouri River district, in

the State of lowa. FRANCIS SPRINGER, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Fairfield, Iowa.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS. ISAAC LEFFLER, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Pub-

c Moneys for the Chariton district, in the State ELIPHALET PRICE, of Iowa, to be Receiver of

Public Moneys for the northern district, in the State of Iowa. JONATHAN E. McKusick, of Minnesota Terri ory, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Stillwa-

ter, Minnesota, vice Nathaniel G. Wilcox, re-S. M. BALLARD, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the Missouri River district, in

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS. BENJAMIN R. BYTHEWOOD, Beaufort, South Carolina, re-appointed. GEORGE GIBBS, District of Oregon, vice John

Adair, whose commission expired. SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS. JACOB C. HEWLETT, Cold Spring, New York, re ppointed. Moses Johnson, Lavaca, Texas, re-appointed.

GEORGE P. EVANS, East river, Virginia, vice P . Yeatman, resigned. HOPETUL TOLER, San Pedro, California, vice J. B. Stevens, resigned.

The Tchuantepec Report.

The report of the Senate Committee Foreign Relations in relation to the Tehuantepec affair is a State paper drawn with ability, and onorable for the American position which it has taken. The resolutions are distinct and emphatic, adopted, as we learn, with entire unanimity by the committee.

This action, emanating from the Democratic statesmen who are at the head of the commitee, shows that the course of the Administration upon the subject of Tehuantepec has met the approval of enlightened antagonists, and that pon a great proposition, affecting the rights of our citizens and the honor of our country, there is no division of parties.

rights of those who have purchased the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to be indisputable.

It shows that if, after the repeated recognition of those rights, Mexico shall be permitted to disavow her own declarations, there can be no obligations of national faith strong enough to bind her; and that if we are bound by our contracts according to the law and faith of nations, whilst she can review and repeal her own bligations without responsibility, all treaty

Government to protect the rights of its citizens vindicated, but rights of the utmost consequence

to the American people are maintained. We all have a common interest in California and our Pacific settlements. The present way of communication is attended with morality and expense. Our people go by the plains, and their march is strewed with the wreck of their fortunes, and they arrive with nothing but their lives and energies. In many instances, all that they afterwards acquire would be no compensation for the miseries of a fivemonths' journey.

The way across the Isthmus of Panama and Nicaragua is subject to many disadvantages. The voyage around Cape Horn is an obstacle which can never be obviated or improved Whilst, therefore, we have planted upon the hores of the Pacific the most enlightened and energetic colonies that the history of the world has ever known, common sense must teach us that there must be better means of intercommunication provided to preserve our connexion with them. If that is not done efficiently and speedily, they will have every inducement to constitute a separate system; for they will be so far from us that in war they would fall the first victims; whilst in peace they must maintain, through the routes that we have described, commercial and political connexion replete with disadvantages.

If, then, they shall have to protect them selves-by fortifications or by treaties with other powers-from the responsibility of belong ing to the Union, may it not occur to them that they can manufacture as good laws at San Francisco as can be manufactured for them in Washington? Seated upon the wayside of that vast commerce which has governed the world, may they not prefer constituting a point of commercial distribution to enjoying the mere factorage for other merchants?

Unless better means of intercourse and pro ection be provided by the mother States, may we not anticipate that the men and capital of the Atlantic New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, will create a Pacific New York, Philadelphia, and Boston? These consequences thus shadowed forth, are worthy our serious consideration, and had certainly better be pro ided against.

The reasons, therefore, that the American he maintenance of the Garay grant, are, that to test its success.

all are interested in maintaining individual rig... and national honor, and that the grant secures them ad targes which, if divested, will never be renewed by Mexico.

The Tehnantenec route lies within the territory of a foreign country. It is subject to its sovereignty; from the unqualified exercise of that sovereignty would result the right to impose any charges or impediments which the government of Mexico might think proper.

We have been compelled to obtain by treaty he free transit of Panama and Nicaragua, But, rather than grant the same rights, Mexico has violated her contracts, and risked a foreign war. She has moreover shown her appreciation of he value of those rights as a revenue measure, by asserting her right and intention of taxation pon the Isthmus. She has excluded the transportation of troops and munitions across the sthmus except with her permission. She has invited European nations to guaranty her monopoly, and imposed a tax of 25 per cent. above her tariff charges upon any nation not subscribing to the monopoly.

The American people may thus know what hey have to expect. Their gold must pay an export tax; their merchandise an import tax; their shipping a tonnage tax; their citizens must get a passport to cross the Isthmus ; their mail will be subject to the caprice and exactions of Mexico; and they may be stopped or

turned off from the route at her pleasure. The gold trade is now abofft one hundred nillions; the merchandise is worth fifty milions; the number of persons in transit between the Atlantic and Pacific States is about 150,000 annually. The mail pay from New York to San Francisco is nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars. This would be a rich subany price short of the violation of public faith to recover the right to tax it.

Now, the Garay grant contains these invalable stipulations:

"The government [of Mexico] also engages n to impose any contributions or taxes upon travellers, or effects in transitu, until the expiration of the

aforesaid term of fifty years.
"In no case shall [the government] interfere in the collection of transport dues, nor in the col-lection of freights, lightemage, or tonnage; or of any other class of dues, for none shall be payable by vessels loading or unloading for the transport of effects as long as the communication shall belong to the negotiation."

These engagements with "all nations at peace with the Mexican republie" are granted to the American people, in common with others, by the following solemn declaration:

"That in the name of the supreme government, under the most solemn protests, [the government] declares and promises that all and every one of the con cessions mentioned in the pre-inserted decree shall be honorably fulfilled, now, and at all times, pledging the honor and public faith of the nation to maintain the projector, Don Jose de Garay, as well as any private individual or company succeeding or repr senting him, either natives or foreigners, in the undisturbed enjoyment of all the concessions granted,
holding the rakonal administration responsible for any acts of its own or its agents, which from want of proper fulfilment of the covenant might injure to the exact tenor of the inserted decree."

The matter may therefore be thus condensed: If the Government of the United States sustains the proprietors of the right of way across Tehuantepec, the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States will be free from any tax on person or property, and our citizens can go through the Mexican doinions as they may go through their own.

If those rights be broken down. Mexico will esume her sovereignty unqualified by any contract, and she will impose a tax on the gold of United States; and all military or naval forces pool on the 16th. The lucid reasoning of the report shows the or supplies going to the Pacific may be proby the armed powers of Europe.

Between such alternatives it will require no hesitation on the part of the American people to determine.

The consequences to result from the abrogation of treaty relations, contemplated by the report and resolutions, will be very serious; and we would, as the advocates of international amity, express the hope that Mexico will deliberate before she determines to incur them. obligations with her must be a snare and a The Government of the United States has enforced its treaty obligations to Spain and Mexico with a fidelity that has subjected it to the miscommittee, not only is the great duty of the construction and censure. And there can be, we suppose, no doubt but that, if its restraining arm were withdrawn, the adventurous spirit of a people fearing no danger, and invited by the disaffected portion of the citizens of those two nations, would render the enforcement of their laws by those nations very difficult.

> The obligations imputed to our Government to "restrain or punish" the frontier savages is considered by many of our citizens onerous and improvident. Many consider that there is no obligation to indemnify Mexico for any injuries by a pecuaiary compensation. All would be glad of an honorable release from the engagement, whatever may be its responsibilities. The abrogation of treaty relations would repeal of course the obligations referred to. Again, another section of that treaty renders necessary the assent of Mexico to the construction of a road on the Gila understood to be the best route for the proposed system of southwestern railroads to the Pacific. The repeal of the treaties would relieve the American side of the Gila from any restrictions, and thus remove an obstacle likely to produce much embarrassment.

The general consequences of an abrogation of treaty protection to the citizens of the two countries would, in a social, moral, and pecuniary point of view, constitute a subject of deep mport; and we must express the hope that our sister republic will weigh them with that deliberation and calmness that they demand.

We may assure her that the interests of the American people coincide with their duty. That the Congress of the United States is well informed upon the subject and resolute to act; that there is "no Mexican party" upon this subject which possesses any influence. All disinterested men believe her in the wrong; and whilst it is desirable that she should have ample opportunity to review her position, and do justice to the interests implicated, there can be no doubt that the deliberate action of the present Administration, sustained by a Senatorial committee of eminent men of both political parties, representing all sections of the Union, will be confirmed if necessary by the American

We learn that the caloric ship Enresson i ready to be launched, and is waiting merely for the paddle-wheels to be riveted together. The interest which this great enterprise expeople are so deeply interested in sustaining cites increases as the time approaches which is From Oregon.

We have, by the arrival of the Obio at New York , papers from Oregon as late as the 24th of July.
From the Portland Oregonian of that data we clip in item or two, as follows:

"The aetronomical and topographical parties of the Coast Survey, under the charge of Assistant George Davidson, have gone to Cape Flattery, to prescute their labors in that section, in the United States steamer Active."

"First Arrival of Immigrants by Wagon across the Plains - Just as we were going to press, we learned that eight mule teams had arrived at Mr. P. Foster's, this side of the Cascade mountains-P. Forcer's, this side of the Cascade mountain— having made tife trip from the Missouri river in eighty days! They report a large number of wag-ons about ten days behind them. The coad over the Cascade mountains is said to be in good order, which will materially facilitate the intenderation to getting into the Willamette Valley, at less ices of stock and property, and at an earlier day than manal."

A temperance meeting was held in Yambill county on the 8th of July, at which the following emperate resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That, in the use of spiritual

as a beverage, we not only witness a formulable barrier opposed to the cause of virtue and sound morality, but a most fruitful source of suffering, rime, and death.

\*Resolved, That we disapprove of the resolution. of the Salem Convention recommending the ada-tion of the 'Maine liquor law,' and that we en irely disapprove of eard law, or any one of similar cha-racter; and that the only sale and certain remedy for the correction of the evil of intemperance is to

The Oregonian says the trade and commerce of

THE COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1852, at the United States mint in Philadelphia, amounted to \$1,346,-885; of which \$4,285,387 was of gold, and \$61,498. of silver. The deposits from the lat of January to the 31st of August, 1851, amounted to \$28 005.141; and in the corresponding period of the present year to \$32,049,035.

FOR LIBERIA. - The Colonization H-rald says, in consequence of numerous applications for passage to Liberia, it is intended to send three vessels thither shortly. These will sail from Baltimore on ject of revenue to any nation, and it is worth the 15th September, New York October 1, and Baltimore November 1.

Whig Mass Meeting and Categoration.—The arrangements making by the Whige of Baltimore for the celebration, on the 13th instant, of the combined anniversaries of the battles of North Point bined anniversaries of the battles of North Fount and Churubusco, are on an extended scale, and will render the occasion a brilliant and effictive one. It is designed to enlist the participation of the Whig Clubs of the different wards in the movement, and make the meeting in the evening the largest that has ever been held in Biltimore. The eminent and distinguished speakers announced and the entire arrangements of the source on the nd the entire errangements of the squire on the

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Washington-Four Days La-ter from Europe.

NEW YORK, September 1 .- The steamer Washngton arrived this morning, with 220 passengers and Southampton dates of the 18th ult. The Amerca arrived out on the 16th. On August 23, in uftude 47 56, longitude 61, she spoke the propeler South Carolina.

The fishery question excites no further uneasiess in England. The ministerial papers announce ment.

old. Advices from Australia to the middle of

from Europe. HALIPAX, September 1. The steamer America reached her wharf last evening at 6 o'clock, but owing to the disarrangement in the telegraph lines, ber news could not be sent until this morning; she

ENGLAND. confidence in the termination of the fishery of ciprocity, so far as the right of Eshing is conserned.
The Americans have full liberty to lish in Beltish waters and the British in American waters, within

Australia, making twenty millions within the pas-The Duke of Hamilton died recently at his re-

murder against the soldiers who perpetrated the re-cent massacre at the Six-Mile bridge.

The Irish potato crop was improving
G. P. R. James, the novelist, had been appointed
British consul at Norfolk, Virginia.

The news from France was unimportent. The

Napoleon. It is rumored that another conspirately to assassingte Napoleon has been detected. GERMANY. The Darmstadt coalition had made conciliators

offers to Prussia.

The Brazilian government had purchased eight ships for the Brazilian navy.

A new Austrian loan was contemplated.

The Emperor of Russia had concluded a com-All the schools have been closed at Warraw.

at Warsaw.

The difference between Austria and Turkey in reference to the Bosnian question is assuming it

serious character. A large business was doing in cotton up to Wed? needay at advancing rates, when the Arctic's new had a depressing effect. The market, however, closed firmly on Friday at id. advance. And ding and ordinary qualities and improved a confidence of the quotations are fair Orleans. \$2.1; midding, 52d.; Mobile and uplands fair, 6d; craim by Mobile, 4 a 51. The sales of the week nave been \$1,750 bales; of which speculators took \$3.750 bales, and exporters \$11,000 bales. The stock at Liverpool is 640,000 bales; of which \$03,000 are American. The sales on Fridey were \$,000 bales of which speculators took 2,000 bales.

The weather during the week has been favorable for the crops, and breadstuffs are duil and declining. Flour has declined 61. a 1s; wheat has declined 1 a 2d. Sales of yellow corn at 294, 61; mixed 29s.; white 28s. 6d. Western camal, Pandelphia, and Baltimere flour, 21s. 3d.; Onio 22s. A large business was doing in cotton up to Well?

London Stock Market.—The stock market had recovered from the recont depression. Set a united States 6'e, '68, (bonds.) at 108; United States 6'e, '68, (bonds.) at 108; United States 6'e, '67, (stock.) 105 a 106; New York Sette 5's, '58, 60, 97, a 98; Pennsylvania 5'e, 5't a 88; Ohio 6'e, '70, '75, 106 a 107; Massachusette 6'e, (bonds.) 109 a 110; Maryland 5'e, '96; a 97).

Trade at Maphester was improving.

Sailing of the Canada. Boston, September 1 - The Canada sailed to day, with fifty passengers and \$170,000 in Ameri-

Arrival of the Mississippi. New York, September 1.- The frigate Mil. vin-

e found in correct public opinion." regon are rapidly increasing.

mportance, and give substantial indications of the pirit with which the Whigs of our city have enered on the campaign.—Baltimore American

that the matter is in process of amicable adjust-The steamer Magdalena had arrived at South mpton from the West Indies, with \$1,100 000 in

gold. Advices from Australia to the mindle of May state that the yield of gold was immense, far exceeding California.

The overland East India mails reached London on the 15th, with Hong Kong dates of June 23, and Calcutta to July 3. Thee steamer, with the Bombay mail of June 25, was missing. The repulse of the Burmese at Martaban was confirmed, and also the capture of Pegu by the British. It was thought that the whole of Burmah would be annexed to the British East Indies.

The grand fete at Paris on the 15th passed off quietly.

Arrival of the America.-Three Days Later

California, the merchandise and mails of the brings 150 passengers. The Arctic reached Liver

est shore, without distinction in bay or for the o, in sca. The Leeds Chamber of Commerce adjourned without taking any steps in reference to the dispute with the United States.

There have been additional arrivals of gold from

A coroner's jury had rendered a verdict of wilf 1

FRANCE.

The news from France was unimportant. The princess de Vasa had returned to Austria, and it is supposed that her contemplated marriage with Louis Napoleon has been broken off.

A French was steamer had captured three if it is vessels for fishing within three miles of the French coast.

Louis Napoleon is seriously ill. The American Minister did not dine with the Corps Diplomatique.

on the anniversary of the birth of the Emp or

Kalish, and other cities, on account of the cholera. The people are panic-struck—rushing to chirches and places of pilgrimage, thereby spreading the disease. A large number of deaths have condred

delphia, and Baltimore flour, 21s. 3d.; Onio 22d. These are Brown & Shipley's quotations.

Provisions.—Gardner quotas etd mess beef at 85 a 103s; new 167 a 129s.

55 a 193s; new 167 a 1295.
Ashes.—Sales of pots at 24s; pearls 25s, 6d.
Navel Stores.—Sales of 2,000 bbls, temperature at 3 a 2s., and spirits at 37s. Tar 11s.
A large business had been done in tallow at SCL.
Sales of rice at 19s. 6d. Sugars quiet.

Trade at Manchester was improving

can gold.